



A GROWING RURAL INDUSTRY.



QUESTION: Is he a Porto Rican?

KALIHI WATER SYSTEM WILL BE COMPLETED

was to be landed at Jersey City. An injunction was sought but was not obtained because the company was really an American one. When the Spanish war broke out the fact that the cable company had made this contention was brought up again and the use of the cable could not be protested, though an endeavor to stop it was made by the French minister, who quit when he saw the papers in the original case.

"The feasibility of the plan seems certain, but the advisability of it may be questioned. It would be a hard matter to finance such a project, for I do not believe there would be any earnings directly, for some time, in excess of the expenses."

The Prize Winners.

The prize winners in the Labor Day parade were:
 Floats—First prize, \$100, Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders; second prize, \$50, Sailors' Union; third prize, \$25, Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company.
 Best display by unions—First prize, \$50, Sailors' Union; second prize, \$25, Plumbers' Union; third prize, \$10, Electrical Workers' Union.

Service of water all over Kalihi will be inaugurated within three months, according to the plans which are now being worked out by the Department of Public Works. The first step was taken when after some negotiations W. C. Achi agreed to advance to the government the sum of money necessary for the putting down of the mains makai of King street. Now citizens mauka of King street and residing along the streets between the Kalihi road and the Gulick estate, are engaged in the subscription of a fund of \$10,000 to permit the water office to proceed at once with the putting down of the mains needed for their supply.

The bids for supplying the department with enough six inch water pipe for these two extensions will be opened September 18th, and there is allowed two months for the shipping of the pipe here after the award of the contract.

Meanwhile all the surveys have been made so that the ditches will be in shape for the laying of the pipe at once, and the turning in of the water within a few weeks. The only water pipes in the Kalihi district are the lines along King street to Kamehameha Fourth road, and up that thoroughfare, and a line of six and four inch pipe along the Kalihi road.

The new main makai of the King street line, which has been assumed by the action of the owners of the property, will be of six inch pipe and will be laid along the new street which divides the newly opened subdivision which runs from the Kamehameha school to the road to the leper station. This runs to the beach and the pipe involved will be about 6,000 feet. Should there be any cost in excess of the appropriation by the legislature for the service, \$6,000, the balance will be paid by the owner of the property, Achi.

On the mauka side of King street there will be a series of the six inch lines. These will be laid in place of the

present four inch pipes and also along the newly opened cross streets which are between the Kalihi road and the Gulick property. At the present time there is much distress in this vicinity owing to the absolute scarcity of water. For some time past the people have been drawing their water supply from the ditch which passes through that locality carrying a stream of water from the upper valley to the river. Further use of this water has been prohibited, the fear being that the source of the stream has been polluted from the houses along it. In the meantime the people are compelled to carry their supply of water from some one of the taps along the King street line or from Kalihi road. This is a hardship but it is lightened somewhat by the action of Supt. Brown of the water department in not insisting upon the rules as to others using the water from any tap opening.

For some time the people of the district back from King and between the boundaries mentioned have been trying to persuade the government to permit them to lay a three inch main along the principal street of the district, but as this would be practically throwing money away, even if it might be raised, the government has not given its consent, but will now move to place the pipe for which \$10,000 was appropriated by the legislature.

TO PRESS DEMANDS

British Claimants Move to Push Matters.

ATTORNEY STANLEY TAKES UP CASES

Arbitration May be Decided Upon by Washington at Suggestion of Great Britain.

Claims of citizens of Great Britain for compensation for arrest and detention during 1895 will be pushed with vigor. The committee recently appointed by the claimants has completed arrangements with former Judge W. L. Stanley to take up the cases where they were left by the death of the late Paul Neumann. The papers have been transferred to the new attorney and the preparation of the cases will be taken up as soon as possible. In November Judge Stanley will leave for his former home in England, and it is thought that while absent he will prosecute the matter of the claims before the two governments.

It is very probable that the matter of these claims of British citizens will have reached the stage of arbitration very soon. Some months ago the British government took up with Washington the matter of such disposition of the cases, where it had been left by the annexation of these islands to the United States. The matter is now under consideration by Secretary of State Hay, and perhaps the next mail may bring the decision of the government as to submission. What this decision may be cannot be forecast, as there are other matters of claims between the two governments which may be brought into the controversy and thus complicate the local situation.

The cases which were brought to the attention of the government first were those of J. B. Johnstone, Charles E. Dunwell, James Brown, Lewis J. Levey, M. C. Bailey, F. H. Redward, Thomas W. Rawlins, Arthur McDowall, F. Harrison, C. W. Ashford, G. Carson Kenyon, Edward B. Thomas. To these was added that of W. F. Reynolds. Later the cases of Brown and Johnstone were withdrawn. Other cases were brought, including that of Edmund Norrie, through the Danish Consul, which like the British cases, is still in abeyance, and it is understood will be handled by the same counsel. In the matter of Dunwell, the case being of different nature from the others, he being a witness detained by the government, it was considered wise to settle the matter and the legislature passed an appropriation of \$3,000 in settlement of his claim, which was accepted and the issue closed.

Should the offer of arbitration be accepted by the United States government it is understood that the cases would be heard by the representative of some monarchical European nation, and this is not relished by some of the men with claims. There may enter into the consideration of the proposition all the steps taken by the Republic of Hawaii in this matter, and these will show that the arbitration of the cases was then broached and the annexation to the United States was all that prevented something definite being done three years ago.

"The contention of the republic, that there was no ground for any of the claims, has not been altered since annexation. The correspondence respecting the causes has gone on even up to this spring, and that no decision has been reached by this government is thought here to be due to the existence of other matters between the nations, which still may delay final action."

"This wireless telegraph reminds me of a groundless quarrel." "What possible connection is there between the two?" "It's practically having words over nothing."—Philadelphia Times.

McGorry—"I'll buy yez no new hat, a' yez moind that? Ye are vain enough ahriddy." Mrs. McGorry—"Me vain? O'm not! Shure, O! don't t'ink meself half as good lookin' as O! am."